

SACRAMENTO DAILY RECORD-UNION.

VOLUME LXXIX--NO. 113.

SACRAMENTO, SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1890.

WHOLE NO. 12,202.

CALIFORNIA AND COAST.

The Fourth Generally Observed Throughout the State.

SERIOUS FIRE AT TRUCKEE.

New Steamers to Run Between Victoria and China—Almost a Tragedy—Etc.

(SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.)

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH.

How It Was Celebrated Throughout the State.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 4th.—The National holiday was celebrated in this city with a considerable display of enthusiasm. The principal feature of the day was the grand military parade, which was participated in by the regular United States troops stationed at the Presidio, three full regiments of the California National Guard and several independent companies, besides a large number of civil organizations, including the Pioneer, Native Sons, Firemen and Industrial Protective, State and city officers, and other prominent citizens, together with several floats representing incidents of the revolutionary times. The streets along the line of march were gaily decorated and thronged with people. Literary exercises were held this afternoon, and a display of fireworks given in the evening.

AT COPPERPOLIS. (Cal.) July 4th.—Copperopolis celebrated to-day for the first time in twenty-two years. The gathering was large and enthusiastic. The Declaration of Independence was read and an oration delivered. About 600 people were present. A grand ball was held to-night.

SAN RAFAEL.

SAN RAFAEL, July 4th.—The one hundred and fourteenth anniversary of American independence was marked by the most successful celebration of the day in the history of San Rafael. The town was handsomely decorated. Great enthusiasm was displayed. At 10 o'clock the parade, under the auspices of the Fire Department, started from the town hall. Among the features of the procession were an ox team and wagon, a team of horses, a team of local tradesmen and many other novel features. After the procession the people of the town held a picnic at San Rafael Park. In the evening the town was brilliantly lighted and fireworks were displayed at the Hotel Rafael.

MARYSVILLE.

MARYSVILLE, July 4th.—The Fourth of July celebration was a grand success, exceeding all the previous ones. The weather was fine. Fully 4,000 persons from outside towns were present. Literary exercises were held in the theater, and were novel and interesting, being a representation of the Continental Congress at the time of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence. At the close of these exercises Companies A and B of the Marysville Fire Department, under the command of Captain M. C. Moore, an elegant silk flag, a gift of the citizens, A sham battle, which was participated in by Companies A of Chico, B of Colusa and C of Marysville, was one of the leading attractions of the day.

SACRA CITY.

SACRA CITY, July 4th.—The Fourth of July was celebrated by literary exercises in the afternoon and a display of fireworks at night.

SAN MATEO.

SAN MATEO, July 4th.—The entire county joined in the celebration of the Fourth of July in the town of San Mateo to-day. A procession formed of members of the fire departments and lodges throughout the county paraded the streets. The exercises were held at Coyote Point beach. The oration was delivered by Hon. John T. Darr, of San Mateo. The celebration was a most successful event, and it is estimated that the town had 3,000 visitors from San Francisco and elsewhere.

WOODLAND.

WOODLAND, July 4th.—Independence Day was observed by a general suspension of business and a grand military and civic parade at 10 A.M., in which many local industries were represented. A number of allegorical representations formed an interesting feature. A large audience listened to the oration at the Opera House. It was the most successful celebration held here for many years.

EUREKA. (Cal.) July 4th.—There was an enthusiastic celebration to-day by all classes. The main feature was a flag presentation to the city schools by Mr. and Mrs. Post.

AT VENTURA.

VENTURA, July 4th.—Five thousand people participated in the celebration to-day, and it was a success in every particular.

FRESNO.

FRESNO, July 4th.—Independence Day was never more successfully celebrated in Fresno than it was to-day. Excursion trains ran here from the north and south and on the Sanger branch of the San Joaquin. The streets were filled with people, and no accident occurred to mar the festivities. The day was comfortably cool. There was the usual parade, literary exercises, races and a balloon ascension at the race-track, and fireworks in the evening. Dr. A. J. Pedes was President of the Day and George E. Crater, Orator.

SANTA ROSA.

SANTA ROSA, July 4th.—Twelve thousand people were in Santa Rosa to-day. The streets were thronged with people all day. An industrial parade took place at 10 o'clock this morning. Henry E. Highton of San Francisco was Orator of the Day.

SALINAS.

SALINAS, July 4th.—The national holiday was celebrated here with much enthusiasm. A parade was held in the morning, followed by literary exercises and games. A grand ball was given in the evening.

SAN DIEGO.

SAN DIEGO, July 4th.—The Fourth was observed here by a general parade. The event of the day was the opening of the Coronado race-track. Three thousand people were in attendance.

AN ELDER WANTED.

HEALDINGSBURG, July 4th.—A warrant was this morning placed in the hands of a Deputy Sheriff for the arrest of John McCall, photographer, who on the 6th of last June eloped with Miss Louise Robinson and went to Ventura. The young lady in question is but 16 years old, and is the daughter of a widow of this city.

A Nevada Blaze.

SPRINGFIELD (Nev.), July 4th.—Fire-crackers started a fire on the Divide, just north of a large stable, three horses and a number of houses. It is feared a man was caught in the stable and burned.

Yacht Race.

SAN PEDRO (Cal.), July 4th.—The yacht race to-day was won by the Penelope of San Diego, which easily crept by the Penelope of San Francisco, which was \$4,000 insured for \$1,700. J. N. Deneen, who on the 2d of June was insured for \$500, insured for \$100. John Curran's loss on furniture is \$500; no insurance. A very strong wind was blowing from the south.

west and kept the flames from spreading through the town.

FIRE AT STOCKTON.

A Theater Building in Flames and Much Damage Done.

STOCKTON, July 4th.—A fire broke out at 11 o'clock to-night in the rear of the old Stockton Theater building, on the corner of Main and El Dorado streets, in the same block in which the Western Union office is located. The fire started on the top of the theater building, and that structure will go. The fire dropped through into the dry goods store of Alex. Chalmers, under the theater, and the firemen went into the store with streams of water. It looks now as if the theater building will be the only one destroyed, but the flames are fierce and many have moved to a three-story brick in the middle of the block. The block is all brick, and the firemen are working hard to control it. Chalmers' loss will be \$20,000, probably insured. The theater is owned by Mrs. John McMillan, and has been unoccupied many years.

STOCKTON, July 4th.—A fire has confined to the Stockton Theater building. The principal loser is Alex. Chalmers, a dry goods dealer. His stock was worth \$30,000, and is insured for \$17,000.

NEARLY A TRAGEDY.

An Agent Man Shot While Disarming His Grandson.

YACOUTO, July 4th.—This afternoon William C. Steward, aged 22, shot his grandfather, John J. Gandy, and his son, Smith had a difficulty with a man on the street, and came to blows. He then hastened home and got a Winchester rifle. The grandfather attempted to disarm him, when the gun was discharged, but the bullet struck Gandy in the head, and he glanced upward along the skull, inflicting no ugly, but not dangerous wound.

Smith immediately ran from the house and concealed himself in the willows below town. Officer Teeter pursued and disarmed him, being compelled to knock him down with a rifle before he would surrender. He is now in jail. It is thought Gandy will not prosecute his grandson.

NEW LINE.

New Steamers Soon to Run Between Victoria and Hongkong.

YACOUTO (Cal.), July 4th.—President Van Horne, the California Pacific Railroad, is here with a party that includes C. A. Drummond, Vice-President of the Bank of Montreal. Drummond will probably establish a branch of his bank here. Van Horne and company are waiting to receive the reports of the surveying engineers now to be made, anything definite can be undertaken in reference to the building of branch lines from the western terminal section. He expects that the first new steamer for direct China trade will put in at Hongkong some time before next Saturday. All the steamers will in future stop at Victoria.

UNITED LABOR PARTY.

They Meet in Convention and Nominate a State Ticket.

FORGE, July 4th.—The State Convention of the United Labor party was called to order to-day by Carl Browne, Chairman of the State Central Committee. A large number of Nationalists participated. T. E. Jones of Fresno was elected Chairman and Carl Browne Secretary. The following ticket was adopted:

Governor—Hon. Clay Wilson of Tehama; Lieutenant Governor—General John Redstone; Secretary of State, W. C. Owen; Attorney General, Laura De Force Gordon; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Adlai L. Ballou; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Judge W. W. Water; Congressman of the 1st District, Gibbons; Senator—R. M. Reid; Comptroller, south district, T. E. Jones. Carl Browne was re-elected Chairman of the State Central Committee.

FIELD GAMES.

Midsummer Meeting of the San Francisco Olympic Club.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 4th.—The midsummer field-day and handicap meeting of the Olympic Club was held on their new grounds in the hills. The following were the winners: 440 yards, run, S. J. Conaway, time 51.45 seconds; 100 yards, handcap, A. C. Jellinek, 7 yards, time 9.45 seconds; 100 yards, handcap, M. L. Espinosa, 30 yards, time 2:20; 220 yards, hurdle, F. F. Foster, time, 29.45 seconds; running broad jump, J. N. L. Jackson, 6 feet, 10 inches. In the handcap, H. A. Cassidy of the Alpine Club, 155 yards, time 10:10; 500 yards handcap, S. V. Cassidy, scratch, time 33.45 seconds; one-mile, walk, handcap, C. F. Landman, 6:50. H. M. Johnson, a professional, attempted to break the 100 yards record of 9.45 seconds, but failed, running in 10.15 seconds.

WOULD NOT CONFESS.

PULMAN (Wash.), July 4th.—Two men were arrested last night on suspicion of firing the town. They were taken from the jail by citizens at 3 o'clock this morning and were held in the police station. They were then taken to the police station and their necks and told to prepare to die. The intention was to frighten the men into confessing if they knew anything about the origin of the fire. The men protested their innocence, and could not be made to divulge anything. They were then led back to jail.

CENSUS FIGURES.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 4th.—A *Chronicle* special from Los Angeles says the census of San Francisco has been about completed by Supervisor Mosher. The population of San Diego is placed at 15,700; Pomona, 3,000; San Pedro, 1,200; Santa Barbara, 5,650; National City, 1,320; Orange, 1,200; Anaheim, 1,575; Colton, 1,940; Oceanside, 1,100; El Cajon, 1,150; San Juan Capistrano, 550; Santa Paula, including township, 1,350.

DEATH FROM UNKNOWN CAUSES.

SACRAMENTO, July 4th.—The Coroner's jury in the case of the man found dead in Green Canyon, San Mateo county, June 24th, yesterday decided that the man had not been murdered, as was at first thought. The jury decided that death resulted from unknown causes. The dead man was identified as Joseph Carrington, native of Italy, aged 68 years. The body was identified by friends and buried by them.

DEATH OF A BUNTER.

SAN PEDRO (Cal.), July 4th.—Captain John, a resident of San Pedro, went hunting on Clement Island two weeks ago, and expected to be back the next day. He was not heard from, and a body was found floating in the water. He had probably been dead two days. He had wandered around till weak for want of food, and fallen and struck his head on a sharp stone, and was killed instantly.

THE REAL DIFFERENCE.

One is to Eat and the Other is to Wipe Our Nose On.

"Sir, can you tell me what this is?" said an elderly woman as she picked up a banana on a Jefferson-avenue fruit stand. "A banana, ma'am."

"Sure?"

"Of course."

"It isn't a bandana."

"No."

"Well, I felt it in my bones. I was eating one as I came on the train, and the lady across the aisle looked so hungry that I leaned over and asked:

"Madame, will you have part of my bandana to stay your stomach until we get into Detroit?"

"And she nodded and said she guessed so, that she thanked me for the offer. Then I just knew that I'd got 'em mixed up. Now, then, a bandana is a finishing blow on the neck, from which it is to eat, fruit—this fruit?"

"Yes."

"And a band-an-an is something to wipe your nose on?"

"Yes."

"I see. It's bay-nan and ban-an. To eat it, to wipe your nose. I never took notice of the difference before, but I shan't be fooled again. Good-by."—Detroit Free Press.

PEARS' SOAP.

SPokane Falls (Wash.), July 4th.—A fire-cracker started a fire on the Divide, just north of a large stable, three horses and a number of houses. It is feared a man was caught in the stable and burned.

Yacht Race.

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destroyed three tents occupied as stores on Sprague street between Lincoln and Post, at 7 o'clock this evening. Total loss, \$7,500; insurance, \$1,700.

STOCKTON, July 4th.—A bad accident, requiring several amputations, is reported from Livingstone, Merced county. A surgeon has gone from here. No particulars.

LUMBER BURNED.

TOWLES, July 4th.—A fire was discovered at 12:45 A.M. in the El Dorado lumber yard. It raged for four hours. Loss, two to three thousand feet of lumber.

FOOTBALL AT BISHOP.

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SIERRA CITY. July 4th.—The Fourth of July was celebrated by literary exercises in the afternoon and a display of fireworks at night.

SAN MATEO, July 4th.—The entire county joined in the celebration of the Fourth of July in the town of San Mateo to-day. A procession formed of members of the fire departments and lodges throughout the county paraded the streets. The exercises were held at Coyote Point beach. The oration was delivered by Hon. John T. Date, of San Francisco. The celebration was the most successful held here. It is estimated that the town had 5,000 visitors from San Francisco and elsewhere.

ST. HELENA. July 4th.—The Fourth was patriotically observed in St. Helena by a picnic and celebration given under the auspices of La Carreta Parlor, Native Daughters of the Golden West. Large crowds were present from Napa City, Calistoga and the surrounding country. Hon. F. D. Coombs, of Napa, delivered the oration. The celebration concluded with a ball.

WOODLAND. July 4th.—Independence Day was observed by a general procession of business and a grand military and civic parade at 10 a.m., in which many local industries were represented. A number of allegorical representations formed an interesting feature. A large audience listened to the address at the Opera House. It was the most successful celebration held here for many years.

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SAN DIEGO. July 4th.—The Fourth was observed here very generally. In the morning there was a large parade of the Coronado race-track. Three thousand people were in attendance.

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FRESNO. July 4th.—Independence Day was never more successfully celebrated in Fresno than it was to-day. Excursion trains were run here from the north and south on the Sanger branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad. The city was filled with people and a great deal was done to mar the festivities. The day was comfortably cool. There was the usual parade, literary exercises, races and a balloon ascent at the race-track, and fireworks in the evening. Dr. A. J. Pedler was President of the Day and George E. Church, Orator.

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THE WILDS OF BOLIVIA.

HOW IT LOOKS NEAR THE HEAD-WATERS OF THE AMAZON.

The Record-Union Correspondent Flying Through South America Pur-sued by La Grippe.

(Special Correspondence of the Record-Union)

LA PAZ, Bolivia, 1890.

We have been fleeing, fast and far, before the dreaded grippe, but with indifferent success. It was hoped that the indefatigable traveler which has nearly circumnavigated the globe might somehow miss South America, but like a thief in the night it came, appearing simultaneously on both sides of the continent, in Buenos Ayres, Valparaiso and Lima, soon making sad havoc in all the coast cities.

At that time we were in the midst of some most interesting researches in Peru; but as one of our party is a consumptive, we were compelled to prolong his span of life, and another has been repeatedly warned by physicians to escape influenza at any cost, on account of chronic throat trouble, we stood not upon the order of going, but went at once. Stopping awhile in Arequipa, a lonely old city in eastern Peru, it happened one day that the whole garrison of wretched soldiers fell down as one man under the stern grasp of the grippe. Then we fled to Bolivia, the great but almost unknown republic that lies corner-wise between Peru, Brazil, the Argentine country and Chile, in the vain hope that the disease might expend its force near sea level, and not cross the intervening cordilleras of the Andes, the seven successive walls, snow-topped and sky-piercing, with the deserts and great lake that lie between.

Of Peru—the most interesting country in the world, and of the wonderful scenes that reaches the highest point where a wheel was ever turned by steam, twice as high as the celebrated Hospice of St. Bernard, I will tell you later, as we are going directly back over the same route, to complete the abandoned researches. Leaving the eternal summer of Arequipa in the morning, we took midday lunch in a snow-storm, nearly 15,000 feet above the sea, and the same night reached Puno, the last town in Peru, on the western edge of Lake Titicaca, at the height of about 12,500 feet.

Here we tarried to recover breath, a difficult thing in these parts, where all travelers suffer from the distressing complaint called "sirrocco," before venturing into the higher parts of Bolivia. But the grippe was faster than we, and two days after we arrived in Puno that town was almost at bed as Arequipa.

Crossing Lake Titicaca, the highest navigable water on the face of the earth, as well as the coldest, stormiest and most disagreeable, whose "Sacred Islands" of the long-dead Incas yet show their ruined temples of sun worship and moon worship, we came to La Paz, the melancholy city which is not really the capital of Bolivia, though at present its seat of government. Here we remained for a time in comparative safety, congratulating ourselves that at last a place had been found so forbidding that even influenza would shun it.

But again we had reckoned without our host, and one fine morning awakened to the knowledge that fully 75 per cent. of the city's population were wrestling with the grippe.

There was but one way of escape—to run away into the interior, beyond the borders of civilization and almost beyond the haunts of man. There is but one such pathway leading out of La Paz, except in the direction from whence came the enemy, and that is to the tropical valley of Yungas, where are raised most of Bolivia's cocoa and coffee, fruits, wines and sugar. An arrero, or muleteer, was quickly engaged, who supplied a mule for each person and several for carrying our beds, provision, hamper and other luggage; a mozo, or man-servant, was taken in tow, and early one morning the flight into Egypt began.

But alas! The enemy from which we fled went with us, in the throat of the arrero. The second day out he developed the most violent grippe, which speedily ran into pneumonia. We were compelled to care for the poor fellow at a farm-house, after doing all that was possible for his comfort, leaving medicines and money with the people who took him in charge; but in a little more than a week he was dead.

While on the influenza subject it may not be unwise to add a few facts concerning its caprices on the southern continent. In the higher altitudes the disease has been uniformly light, unless the lungs became involved, in which case death was almost sure to ensue. Among the people of the coast a larger percentage of cases have been fatal.

The Chilean newspapers state, with what I do not know, that the disease returned to one village, where it had already devastated and in many instances tacked the same victims a second time. However, it must be taken into account that for months past it has been the fashion, the wide world over, to call every cold the grippe.

Strangely enough, the grippe, which is said to have originated in the city of Santiago, suffered much more than its neighbor Valparaiso, although the former is supposed to be the healthier city; and in Lima, Peru, though at one time nearly the entire population was prostrated, few deaths were reported. Happily for us, Bolivia went through its severest ordeal in the hot, where our rooms were re-taken and baggage left, every soul in the house was ill at once, from the proprietor to the stable boy, and before our return several well-known faces had been laid away in the pantheon.

The round trip between the cities of La Paz and Chulumani, the latter being the Capital of the Department of Yungas, is a distance of about 272 Yankee miles, reckoned by reducing the Bolivian league, which is 6,100 English yards. Though most of the products that are used in and exported from Bolivia come from the narrow Yungas valley, and though the Government annually expends a large sum on the alleged road thereto, the only highway of centuries is mostly a narrow trail, cut round and round the edges of the mountains, sometimes zigzagging to and fro over their perpendicular faces, like the tacking of a ship, in places where neither man nor mule could walk upright, like a fly on the wall. But few places are wider than enough to allow two miles to walk abreast, and many miles of it come in single file, procession. Horses are never used on this journey, for they cannot survive the rapid change between the regions of eternal snow and perpetual summer. While a horse might possibly reach the lowlands, if sufficiently sure-footed, on the return he would surely die of *sirrocco*, which really is heart failure brought on by lack of oxygen in the air. Mules are employed instead and the sturdy little donkeys of the Indians, hundreds of them being constantly on the road, laden with every imaginable commodity. Llamas, those strange animals that are found only in the Andes, are also used as beasts of burden in the mountains, but as they can not live below a certain elevation they are never seen near sea level.

The wonder is that any road at all could ever have been made in these stupendous heights. On the first day out, about eighteen miles from La Paz and 4,000 feet above it, the highest point is attained, called Alto del Cruz, which is 2,400 feet higher than the very top of Pike's Peak, or about 16,000 feet near the stars than you are at home. The "Alto" extends

almost on a dead level for several miles before a gradual descent begins. At any time of year the traveler away up here is apt to encounter a snow-storm, the big round flakes that look like hail melting as they fall, wetting his garments through and through, while a stinging wind chills him to the marrow. In addition to the usual programme a thunder-storm, lighting playing in the clouds below and hollow echoes reverberating from peak to peak. Of course our animals suffered severely and were obliged to halt every few moments panting painfully; while we, between the wet and bitter cold, had not a breath to spare with which to urge them on.

To add to the general melancholy of this most desolate spot, we passed the body of a dead man lying prone across the road, with glassy eyes staring up to the cheerless sky. Whether he had died of natural causes or had been buried from the body of his master, we did not pause to investigate, for if the master of the corpse might be held for months in La Paz to give testimony in the slow process of the Bolivian Courts, many of Indians had just discovered the unfortunate and to their care we left him.

From time immemorial these lonely mountains have been infested with highwaymen who murder even the poor Indian on his return to Yungas from the sale of his little crop of coca, for the sake of the few dollars his half-year's work has gained. The Indian highwaymen, though less numerous than those of lighter color and more cowardly, are much more to be dreaded, for they do not fight openly, but skulk like snakes behind the rocks and stones, stoning your head from a sling with unerring aim.

Their own battles with one another are fought with stones and slings—a David and Goliath and very seldom does an Indian fail to bring down his man.

Sometimes, after unusual atrocities have been perpetrated, troops are sent out to hunt down the assassins, and then for a time comparative safety is insured.

A general robber-hunt had been made shortly before our journey, in which a large number were captured, and as soldiers were still continuing the search, we had no occasion for fear. In the prison at Chulumani we saw nine of the newly-captured banditti, three of whom were women and a more villainous-looking group it were hard to find.

Such waterfalls and cascades as come tumbling down from unknown heights to the valley, far, far below; some of them rivaling in magnificence our own Niagara, while the river which fills the center of the narrow valley, so far below our aerial track that it looks like a thread of silver, is in reality a raging cataract, dashing over giant boulders with a noise like thunder, for more than fifty miles outdoing the rapids above Niagara, and nowhere navigable in all its course. There are mountains everywhere, stretching away in the horizon; while the river, on the opposite side of the valley, parallel to this, is slowly traversing, appears almost near enough to toss a stone from one to the other.

When the lowlands were reached, came the new experience of fording the many small rivers that flow into the larger one; but we found it preferable to most of the bridges along the route—frail structures swung from tree to tree, and swaying like cradles beneath us. At one point the road for a number of miles lay directly through the bed of a river, whose clear waters, not deep but rapid, foamed noisily along over the rocks.

When once in the valley, no words can tell the beauty and luxuriance of the tropical vegetation in solitudes where "Near to Nature's Heart" is not an empty idea. Where the leaves of wild orange trees, whose broad leaves of brightest green are each large enough for a tent, are bearing palms of many species, wonderful orchids, shining foliage, beautiful flowers and enormous ferns whose perfect fronds wave high above our heads. And then the birds of brilliant plumage—parrots, macaws, paroquets—the monkeys chattering among the trees, gorgeous butterflies as large as the palm of your hand, beetles dressed in green and blue and gold, and other wonders encountered at every step!

A portion of the highway to Yungas' capital is a mere foot-path running through the coffee groves of private plantations, and between orange and lime trees crowded so closely together as to raise off their branches, and render impossible the fate of Absalom.

The lower hillsides are mostly laid out in terrace slopes for the cultivation of coca, the great industry of the valley. Except in two or three villages there are no permanent habitations in all this distance, but those of Indians—these latter are generally of airtight structure, being poles stuck in the ground, thatched with grass, and walled with giant fern leaves closely interwoven.

The evening meal, which is called by courtesy "dinner," consists of two things, coffee and *chicha*, the latter a kind of thick soup, made of dried sheep which has been stewed to the tenderness of an old boot top, mixed with a good deal of rice, various seeds and vegetables, prominent among which are onions, all made hotter than many spoonfuls of live coals by the heat of red peppers and *aji*.

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Sometimes another dish is added to the menu; but as a rule, if you are so unreasonable as to imitate Oliver Twist in calling for more, you must supply it from your own stores.

Now and then one finds a tambo which the rare luxury (in these parts) of wooden floors, but generally Mother Earth serves that purpose. Each room is furnished with a dirt-coated deal table, a bench or two, and perhaps a chair may be had for the asking. Most of them contain the bedsteads of the bedstead, made of poles lashed together and "corded up" with rawhide thongs. But these are such abominations in the way of rolling toward the middle, and in being so hot with every species of bugs, lizards, ants and other insects that it is impossible to sleep the dreamless sleep of the watchful arrero at the first glimmer of dawn.

The "Machine of American History" (Mathew L. Lamb, New York) opens its twenty-fourth volume with a number number.

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The greatest artist that ever lived could not convey with brush or colors an adequate idea of the awe-inspiring grandeur of the Andes; and certainly no picture can do them faintest justice. Men have beheld similar sights on cloud-wrapped Sinai, when the glory of heaven was upon it, as he listened to the voice of the Lord. As our journey led near to the Bolivian headwaters of the Amazon, we crossed the last interior spur of the Andean system. Not many of the Anglo-Saxons have ever penetrated these numerous recesses of the mountains, and of those few were women.

This seventh range shows, for three hundred miles, a succession of sharp, snow-capped peaks, each presenting to the westward a sheer cliff many thousands of feet high, which looks like a gigantic sugar-loaf, split in the middle, the fallen half showing a chaos of slate-like debris. "Leprosy," "Inoculation as a Preventive of Yellow Fever," "The Functions and Limitations of Sanitary Organizations," "The Sanitary Duties of the State to the Public," "The Registration of Vital Statistics," "The Relation of Animal Diseases to Man," "Immigration and Its Dangers at New York," William M. Smith, M. D.; "Immigrants and Their Diseases," "Medical Officers of Patriotic Vessels," "Instruction to Steamship Companies," "Inspection and Provision for It," "Yellow Fever—Remittent Fever Mistaken for Yellow Fever."

The "Century Magazine" for July has these papers among others: "A Provencal Pilgrimage," by Harriet W. Preston; "A Taste of Kentucky Blue Grass," by John Brown; "A Division of Artists," by E. H. Stoddard; "The Reign of Reason," by Viola Roseboro; "The Women of the French Salons," by Amelia Gere Mason; "Little Venice," Grace Denio Litchfield; "A Single Tax Upon Land," Edward Atkinson; "Single Tax Upon Land Values," Henry Green; "Rejoinder to Mr. George," by Alfred T. Gifford; "The Autobiography of Joseph Jefferson," "A Yankee in Andersonville," T. H. Mann, M. D.; "Buried Thought," Helen Thayer Hutcheson; "Italian Old Masters," W. J. Stillman; "The Inside Facts of Lincoln's Nomination," by James H. Stoddard; "The Extension and the Science of Teaching," Mary Hargrove Simpson; "Bloodhounds and Slaves," Observer. There is the second instalment also of the new serial, "The Angloamericans," the usual departments, and profuse illustrations.

In "The Forum" for July the series of autobiographical articles by a number of prominent men and women of science is continued, and the continuation of the month is by John Tyndall. A study of Hamlet is by James E. Murdoch. The political articles of this number are "Obstacles to Civil Service Reform," by Walter M. Ferris; an article on "Gerrymandering," by Edward Abbott; "The Perplexities of Canada," by William C. Ward; "The Defense of the Vote," by A. R. Carnahan; "A Defense of the Vote," by Edward C. Mason; Rev. Dr. Abbott reviews the wages system. Noah Brooks, a journalist, foresees the newspaper of the future. Commander F. M. Barber gives an article on the development of gunpowder and other explosives. Professor David P. Todd summarizes the interesting problems upon which the eclipse problems throw light. Richard J. Hinton explains political, economic and commercial problems. [The Forum Publishing Company, New York.]

The "Popular Science Monthly" for July has the "Antiquity of Man and Prehistoric Man," by Alfred Russel Wallace; "Greenland and the Greenlanders," by Eliese Recus; "Evolution and the Distribution of Animals," by David Starr Jordan; "Concerning Corporation Law," by Prof. Amos G. Warner; "Insect Pests of the House," by Miss M. W. Brooks; "Artificial Breeding," by Andrew E. Stoddard; "Telephony," by Bryant D. H. Smith; "Scientific Use of Electricity," by F. M. Riesen; "The Musical Sense in Animals," by August Weismann; "Human Heredity," by James H. Stoller; "A Talk About Meteors," by Oliver W. Huntington, Ph. D.; "Observations Upon Duplicating of Flowers," by Bryant D. H. Smith; "Scientific Use of Electricity," by F. M. Riesen; "The Musical Sense in Animals," by August Weismann; "Human Heredity," by James H. Stoller; "A Talk About Meteors," by Oliver W. Huntington, Ph. D.; "Observations Upon Duplicating of Flowers," by Bryant D. H. Smith; "Scientific Use of Electricity," by F. M. Riesen; "The Musical Sense in Animals," by August Weismann; "Human Heredity," by James H. Stoller; "A Talk About Meteors," by Oliver W. Huntington, Ph. D.; "Observations Upon Duplicating of Flowers," by Bryant D. H. Smith; "Scientific Use of Electricity," by F. M. Riesen; "The Musical Sense in Animals," by August Weismann; "Human Heredity," by James H. Stoller; "A Talk About Meteors," by Oliver W. Huntington, Ph. D.; "Observations Upon Duplicating of Flowers," by Bryant D. H. Smith; "Scientific Use of Electricity," by F. M. Riesen; "The Musical Sense in Animals," by August Weismann; "Human Heredity," by James H. Stoller; "A Talk About Meteors," by Oliver W. Huntington, Ph. D.; "Observations Upon Duplicating of Flowers," by Bryant D. H. Smith; "Scientific Use of Electricity," by F. M. Riesen; "The Musical Sense in Animals," by August Weismann; "Human Heredity," by James H. Stoller; "A Talk About Meteors," by Oliver W. Huntington, Ph. D.; "Observations Upon Duplicating of Flowers," by Bryant D. H. Smith; "Scientific Use of Electricity," by F. M. Riesen; "The Musical Sense in Animals," by August Weismann; "Human Heredity," by James H. Stoller; "A Talk About Meteors," by Oliver W. Huntington, Ph. D.; "Observations Upon Duplicating of Flowers," by Bryant D. H. Smith; "Scientific Use of Electricity," by F. M. Riesen; "The Musical Sense in Animals," by August Weismann; "Human Heredity," by James H. Stoller; "A Talk About Meteors," by Oliver W. Huntington, Ph. D.; "Observations Upon Duplicating of Flowers," by Bryant D. H. Smith; "Scientific Use of Electricity," by F. M. Riesen; "The Musical Sense in Animals," by August Weismann; "Human Heredity," by James H. Stoller; "A Talk About Meteors," by Oliver W. Huntington, Ph. D.; "Observations Upon Duplicating of Flowers," by Bryant D. H. Smith; "Scientific Use of Electricity," by F. M. Riesen; "The Musical Sense in Animals," by August Weismann; "Human Heredity," by James H. Stoller; "A Talk About Meteors," by Oliver W. Huntington, Ph. D.; "Observations Upon Duplicating of Flowers," by Bryant D. H. Smith; "Scientific Use of Electricity," by F. M. Riesen; "The Musical Sense in Animals," by August Weismann; "Human Heredity," by James H. Stoller; "A Talk About Meteors," by Oliver W. Huntington, Ph. D.; "Observations Upon Duplicating of Flowers," by Bryant D. H. Smith; "Scientific Use of Electricity," by F. M. Riesen; "The Musical Sense in Animals," by August Weismann; "Human Heredity," by James H. Stoller; "A Talk About Meteors," by Oliver W. Huntington, Ph. D.; "Observations Upon Duplicating of Flowers," by Bryant D. H. Smith; "Scientific Use of Electricity," by F. M. Riesen; "The Musical Sense in Animals," by August Weismann; "Human Heredity," by James H. Stoller; "A Talk About Meteors," by Oliver W. Huntington, Ph. D.; "Observations Upon Duplicating of Flowers," by Bryant D. H. Smith; "Scientific Use of Electricity," by F. M. Riesen; "The Musical Sense in Animals," by August Weismann; "Human Heredity," by James H. Stoller; "A Talk About Meteors," by Oliver W. Huntington, Ph. D.; "Observations Upon Duplicating of Flowers," by Bryant D. H. Smith; "Scientific Use of Electricity," by F. M. Riesen; "The Musical Sense in Animals," by August Weismann; "Human Heredity," by James H. Stoller; "A Talk About Meteors," by Oliver W. Huntington, Ph. D.; "Observations Upon Duplicating of Flowers," by Bryant D. H. Smith; "Scientific Use of Electricity," by F. M. Riesen; "The Musical Sense in Animals," by August Weismann; "Human Heredity," by James H. Stoller; "A Talk About Meteors," by Oliver W. Huntington, Ph. D.; "Observations Upon Duplicating of Flowers," by Bryant D. H. Smith;

FARM AND ORCHARD.

IMPORTANCE OF THE PROPER HANDLING OF PEACHES.

Stacking Hay and Grain—Profit in Planting for Double Crops—General Farm Notes.

One of the most expert fruit growers in the State, P. W. Butler, gives the following directions for packing peaches for shipment, as practiced in his own orchard at Penryn. He states that by handling his peaches in this way last year he secured for them ten to fifteen cents per box more than shippers who packed in the ordinary way. The extra expense is estimated to be one to one and a half cents a box. "If the picker drops a peach into a box or basket, and the fall is only a few inches, it is thereby injured, although the injury may not be perceived by the most careful packer. It will, however, prematurely begin to decay at the very point struck when dropped. To avoid this, and all rough handling between the orchard and packing house, the fruit may be packed under the trees when it is desired to have very particular work done. A light hand-cart, with a frame under the axle arranged to take five or six peach boxes and a platform above on which to wrap and pack the peaches, is needed for this work. The cart can be taken from tree to tree, each peach picked and wrapped before leaving the hand and placed in the box."

"All over-ripe and imperfect fruit must be rejected. Even if it cost double as much to pack peaches by this method as in the usual way, it would be economy when they are to be sent to distant markets. Another plan is to line the boxes in which the fruit is to be placed from the tree with cotton batting, and cover this with old burlap or other cheap material; then insist that the picker carefully lay each peach in the box, and never allow to drop them even an inch from the hand. The peaches should never be dumped from the box, but taken to the packing-house on a wagon, on which is placed a frame that will carry two or more tiers, that the boxes may be placed one upon the other. The peaches should be packed directly into the boxes, wrapped, and placed in the box for shipment. In hauling fruit from the field, or to the depot, spring wagons should be used, and care should be taken to have the roads as smooth as possible. An injury to a single peach is liable to cause premature decay, and thereby render worthless a box of otherwise good fruit when a market is reached."

STACKING HAY AND GRAIN.

It will be best as far as possible to store all the hay possible under shelter. If any must be stacked outside for want of room it should be the timothy and red-top. Get the clover and mullet under shelter if there is room to store, and as much of the other as the room will admit. If clover or mullet is to be stacked outside, as a rule it will be best to top off the stacks or ricks with timothy or red-top, as either of these will shed water better than clover. [Stough hay is the best material if it can be had—*Editor Prairie Farmer*.]

It is always best to put up what is necessary to stack out in large ricks rather than in small stacks, as there is more or less loss with all hay stored outside, and in small stacks the loss is greater in proportion to the bulk that it puts up in large ricks.

It is important in stacking hay to spread and tramp evenly, so that when it settles it will turn water readily. Care to stack hay or grain properly will in many cases save considerable loss.

When to be fed in the straw without thrashing, oats should, if possible, be stored under shelter. If cut in good season, properly cured and stored away, and then run through a cutting-box before feeding, oats in the straw make one of the best rations that can be supplied to the stock horses, milch cows and sheep. But to be of the best quality they should be stored under shelter.

Oats and wheat that are to be threshed must be stacked outside. A place should be selected where the straw is to be convenient for feeding, because if the grain, either oats or wheat, is cut in good season, and the straw is carefully stored so that it will keep in good condition, straw makes a good feed to use in connection with hay and grain, and especially so if both the hay and straw can be run through a cutting-box, and the grain be ground and a little bran be added.

One of the principal items in stacking is to keep the middle full, so that when the stack settles the outside bundles will be at an angle to carry the water to the outside.

A good foundation should be made, and the stack properly started. The best shape for a stack is that of an egg set with the large end down.

There is no economy in running a stack particularly high; in fact, it is an increase in the work that does not usually pay. Built so as to take water surely is the principal item with all grain or hay stacked outside.

Hay and oats must be dry and well cured when stacked. Wheat will keep with more moisture in the straw than any other crop, but it should be well cured before stacking.—*Prairie Farmer*.

DOUBLE CROPS.

Where practicable, observes a *Rural New Yorker* writer, a double crop gives the largest profit. A mixture of one-half bushel of barley and one-half a bushel of oats will increase the number and weight of the bushels, as well as the grain produced. If to this is added a few quarts of the small, yellow Canada pea, the yield and value will be still greater, but the peas should be omitted on land where the vines will be so rank as to pull down the grain and make bad work for the machine. Quick, dry, gravelly land, where straw and vines do not grow too large, is best suited for this crop. If you persist in sowing corn thickly for fodder, put in some oats. They will get ripe, but the corn will keep them from lodging and they will be the best part of the fodder. Corn planted broadcast, or too thickly in drills, is a mass of water with just tissue enough to hold it together. To be at their best corn need plenty of sun and potatoes a partial shade. One field was planted with both, with satisfaction, the rows were two feet apart each way. Every other row was corn, so that each hill will have sixteen square feet. With so much light and heat the ears were large and perfect, and the yield above the average in this vicinity. For the best yield in corn ever grown there were four feet between the rows one way. The corn can be cut and drawn to the silo and not be in the way of digging the potatoes. The latter were deep between the rows of corn, and seemed to be benefited by the partial shade, yielding as much as the crop on the adjoining fields. The bugs are not so harmful after the corn has got large enough to shade the potatoes. The corn can be dug in with a grain drill, one row at a time, and another row led down will mark the position of the potato rows at the same time, if one doesn't care to row more than one way. Put a little more brains into your management. Hire a little more muscle. Don't let your land lie idle and bare half of the year. Don't put too much of a kind in one place, either of plant or fertilizers. Make the labor on the growing crop or the crop itself fit the ground for the next year.

FARM NOTES.

Keep the drinking fountains filled with

fresh water. The summer season is very severe on the large breeds.

Having the soil in good tilth before planting the crop will be found to help in securing a good start to grow, and in addition make the work of cultivation much easier.

Plant your beans wide enough apart one way—say 2½ or 3 feet—so that a horse can travel between the rows and a bean-harvester can be used. Pulling beans is a back-aching business.

It is stated that at least one-half of the sugar crop of the world is produced from beets. Sugar can be produced from many sources, but beets and the sugar-cane are the cheapest sources.

There is no occasion to murmur about the small outcome of agricultural experiment stations until the farmers have mastered and put into practice what has already been given them.

Smoke introduced into the bottom of a smoke-house through a piece of pipe long enough to allow the air to cool before it reaches the meat is much better than a fire in the smoke-house.

When growing fruit for market select that which sells the best, but for home use the farmer should endeavor to grow the kinds preferred by himself, without regard to size or attractiveness.

Some horticulturists claim that potato will cure the yellows. On the other hand, prominent peach-growers of New Jersey and Michigan affirm that the eradication of the diseased trees is the only remedy.

In building a wire fence set your posts and turn a furrow against them on each side. This lessens the space between the bottom wire and the ground, and indicates to animals the presence of an obstruction.

Unruly cattle on a farm are very troublesome, but the cause is not hard to find. It is almost invariably poor pasture to set them twice as close as needed ultimately, alternating with slow-growing and fast-growing trees. Then when they begin to crowd each other out the fast-growing ones.

Try keeping the tomato vines staked and tied up from the ground. If you have a few plants alongside of them that are not staked, watch the result and see whether you pay to stake. It will not cost much, and you may learn something that will be paid off.

Good work can be done this month by going through the orchard and rubbing off new sprouts that have started out in undesirable places. Newly grafted fruit must be looked after, and if any growth starts out from the stock it should be taken off as promptly as possible.

Experiments made last season showed that ashes were very beneficial to melons, increasing the growth of the vine and inducing a larger growth of fruit. Potash largely assists in the creation of saccharine, thus rendering the melons sweeter.

There is a great deal of economy practiced on the farm that is not economy at all. It is no economy to eat so much pork and waste mutton. It is not economy to wear old and uncomfortable clothing when you can afford new and comfortable clothing. Every additional pound of wool that is consumed adds to the prosperity of all classes.

Cholera is a disease among fowls that soon decimates a flock. The principal symptom is intense thirst and a constant discharge from the bowels. The best remedy is a teaspoonful of liquid carbolic acid in a quart of water, allowing no other water to drink. It is highly contagious, and thorough disinfection should be performed.

There is no town or city that does not have hundreds of towns that depend on distant points for fruits and vegetables, yet there are hundreds of towns that depend on distant points for fruits and vegetables that could profitably be grown nearer home by farmers. In some sections the farmers who make a specialty of certain crops procure their vegetables elsewhere instead of producing them.

Sheep will pay if the receipts and expenses balance, due to the great improvement of land upon which sheep are pastured. Hurling of flocks upon small areas for a short time not only minimizes the land, but saves the expense of hauling and spreading it over the surface. It is a old proverb that no piecemeal land is worthless a box of otherwise good fruit when a market is reached."

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It is always best to top off the stacks or ricks with timothy or red-top, as either of these will shed water better than clover. [Stough hay is the best material if it can be had—*Editor Prairie Farmer*.]

It is the best breed for all purposes.

On such occasions where stock have access to an abundance of food, the head of cattle will thrive; but in those sections where grass is scant a more active animal is required. The Merino and Southdown sheep being active foragers, are better adapted to hillside pasturage than the heavier Cotswolds or Oxfords. In selecting the breed give some consideration regarding the proper conditions necessary for its thrift and its adaptation to the purpose in view.

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THE FOURTH.

How it Was Celebrated
in Sacramento.

DONE IN FINE STYLE.

A Street Pageant of Unusual
Size and Splendor,

AND FIREWORKS AT NIGHT.

Attorney-General Johnson's Oration—
Literary Exercises—Incidents.

The Fourth of July has come and gone,

with its ebullitions of patriotic fervor, its noise and splendor, its varied incidents and accidents. Its celebration really commenced in this city several days ago, if the promiscuous explosion of bombs and firecrackers can be called a celebration. On the evening of the 3d the city was virtually the possession of the enemy. Chinese bombs were exploding on the streets, in the alleys, in doorways, and even inside the saloons and such other places as were open to the public. The night was made hideous by the noise engendered by the constant and wholesale explosions of these engines of torture. In most cases the "patriots" who were the cause of this untimely and barbaric demonstration were half-drunk men and youths whose sole object seemed to be to frighten horses into running away, annoying or injuring helpless pedestrians, and preventing people from enjoying their night's rest. In some cases powerful bombs, capable of doing terrible destruction under some circumstances, were thrown into saloons and other places with utter disregard of the consequences. This was the night preceding the 4th, when we beheld a night of torture to sensible people by means of bombs and small-brained youths, who probably know nothing of the historical events that have made memorable the 4th of July, and hence have no respect nor reverence for it. To this class the day has no more significance than Christmas, and the only incidents which are of any occasion that are supposed to give license for drunkenness and hoodlumism.

One can readily understand why children take delight in exploding small fire-crackers and other light and comparatively harmless pyrotechnics, but it is difficult to appreciate the spirit that caused them to stand on the sidewalks on crowded thoroughfares and explode powerful bombs capable of tearing off a person's limbs, or banging away with guns and pistols, just to make all the noise possible. The bomb and pistol are instruments that should be entirely proscribed.

Yesterday was one of the most delightful days of the season. A strong, fresh breeze came up from the ocean during the night, purifying and cooling the atmosphere. A pleased Fourth of July was never experienced, so far as the weather was concerned. The city presented the appearance of a wilderness of flags and bunting, fluttering and waving in the fresh morning breeze, and Old Sacramento felt proud of the beautiful picture that met his gaze as he peeped over the summit of the Sierra Nevada yesterday morning.

The people were astir early, and by 9 o'clock the streets were crowded with men, women, and children in holiday garb seeking an advantageous position from which to view the grand procession. The latter was announced to move at 10 o'clock, A. M., and Marshal McMillen and his aids succeeded in getting the line under way within a few minutes of the appointed time. The procession formed on Tenth street, the right wing being led by a platoon of mounted police, headed by Captain Drew. Then came Grand Marshal McMillen and his Chief of Staff, W. B. Miller, and Assistant Marshals T. H. Berkley, Arthur Wilson, George S. Fisher, C. H. Todd and G. Bauman.

Next in order came the mounted aids, followed by a cavalcade of ladies on horseback, with others, led by Mr. and Mrs. George Sherman. Then came a large number of boys (Ed Short, Marshal), also mounted and wearing hand-sashes.

FIRST DIVISION.

The First Division of the parade (R. D. Stevens, Marshal, and R. O. Cravens and L. C. S. Johnson, assistants) was led by Brigadier-General T. W. Sheehan, his staff, and the Signal Corps. The First Artillery Band came next, and then the companies of the regiment, commanded by Colonel John W. Guthrie.

Next came the carriages containing the Presidents of the State, Rev. C. P. Orator, Hon. George A. Johnson, Reader, Hon. Elwood Bruner, Chaplains, Rev. C. P. Massay, Rev. A. C. Herrick, and Albert Hart.

SECOND DIVISION.

This was led by T. H. Berkley as Marshal, with G. G. Pickett and B. C. Bier as aids. There came the Hussar Band, Cappaglia's Band, Societa Italiana, Captain Di Sano commanding; Grand Army, Captain of Engineers, and the "Star-Spangled Banner" supported in the chorus by the quartet already referred to. As the chorus was given, Veteran Miller arose, and brought the Veterans' flag to a "present" amid the applause of the audience. Miss Miller, a pure, silver soprano, had an exquisite taste. Her pure, silver soprano, hard to excellent advantage, and the spirit and feeling which she threw into the patriotic song found response in a storm of approbative applause. The support of the quartet was spirited and thoroughly good.

City Superintendent of Schools Albert Miller, and his aids succeeded in getting the line under way within a few minutes of the appointed time. The procession formed on Tenth street, the right wing being led by a platoon of mounted police, headed by Captain Drew.

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THIRD DIVISION.

J. O. Funston was Marshal of this division, with J. H. Miller and John Judge as aids. The music was furnished by the Drum Corps. The feature of this portion of the parade was the trades display. It was led by J. R. Hodson, the well-known photographer, in light bunting drawn by a pair of drivers. The horses, however, were vehicles in the line, some of which were veritable art galleries on wheels, bearing large portraits of prominent people. Eastern visitors who looked on at this portion of the parade were greatly surprised to find that it would have been a feature anywhere.

The C. P. Nathan Company was represented by a large and attractive float.

Schaw, Ingram & Co., hardware merchants, had three vehicles in line, all elegantly decorated.

The Camp-North Tonie Company had the highest float in the procession, representing Mt. Shasta.

Ruhstaller's City Brewery had five wagons in line, and Nicolaus Brewery two wagons.

The E. R. Strong Company was represented by three wagons with displays of Sacramento produce.

Weinstock, Lubin & Co. had seven hand-somely decorated wagons and trucks in line.

Wells Fargo & Co.'s Express was represented by six wagons.

The Buffalo Brewing Company had six large wagons in line.

Other firms that had displays in the procession were: The F. Thomas Parisian Dieye House, Lemp's Brewery, Ingram & Bird, John Bruner, Huntington-Hopkins Company (three large wagons), Mason's Landry, Hubbard, Morris & Steiner, Dierers & Co., Union Ice Company (two large wagons), J. F. Cooper (Mathesek pianos, six vehicles), M. J. Nevil's Winery, Sacramento Cracker Bakery, Wallace's stove store, C. M. Campbell.

A large wagon in the midst of the trades display bore a banner on one side with the words "Sacramento's Progress" and on the other "Vote for street improvement on July 9th." On the opposite side was the following: "Vote for improvement on July 9th. It will be an injury to have this measure defeated."

The line of march was down M street to Second street, then K up, K to Tenth, K down to 14th, Front, and counter-clock back to the Plaza. The line was one of the longest ever witnessed in this city, and the effect was very imposing. Every feature was more or less attractive.

There were no accidents of any consequence while the procession was moving. The police cleared the street in advance of the line, and all passed off smoothly.

LITERARY EXERCISES.

In the Assemble Chamber—The Oration, Poem and Other Features.

It is within bounds to say that never before in this city were literary and musical exercises on a Fourth of July anniversary more pleasing or interesting. At the conclusion of the parade a large audience completely filled the Assembly chamber. At 11:50 the Literary Committee met, the Grand Marshal at the door, escorting those to take part in the exercises, and the small procession moved up the main aisle to the platform, on which were present seated Mayor Comstock and Trustees McLaughlin and Wolf, the President of the Day, Hon. Eugene J. Gregory, the Orator, Hon. Elwood Bruner, and Superintendent of Schools Grand Marshal McMillen and Chief Aid W. B. Miller; Chaplains Rev. C. P. Massay and A. C. Herrick, and Charles Miller, a veteran of the Mexican War, bearing the stars and stripes of the Veterans' Association.

THE ORATOR'S ADDRESS.

Grand Marshal McMillen called the assembly to order at 12:10 o'clock, and introduced the President of the Day, Hon. Eugene J. Gregory, who spoke briefly, but to the point, and in well-chosen words stated the purpose of the gathering. He dwelt for a moment upon the love of country and the reasons we have to be joyful for our heritage, and then proceeded to announce the programme.

LITERARY FEATURES.

Menard A. Addie sang "The Ode to Liberty," and J. S. Schell sang "The Red, White and Blue," with Mrs. Dr. Pinkham as accompanist. It was well rendered, with feeling and enthusiasm, and drew out prolonged applause. The continued firing of the artillery, which extended in "thirteen guns" for the duration of the exercises, somewhat interrupted the singing and inspired Grand Marshal to go to a side window and call upon the enthusiastic artillerists of Company A to "let go," which they proceeded to do with two more rounds.

Rev. C. P. Massay then pronounced a fervent invocation.

Ed. Short, Mayor of San Francisco, the well-known tenor, then sang with spirit and in excellent taste "The Flag of Our Union," the audience applauding warmly.

Hon. Elwood Bruner then read the Declaration of Independence in a full, strong voice, with feeling, emphasis and great distinctness of enunciation.

He recited the poem in which the movements of foreign nations on this continent, and prefigured what was afterward known as the Civil War. The war, he said, was estimated at \$149,000,000, but such was the growth of population and the development of this country that the war ended in 1865 with a loss of 300,000 men, and the loss of 100,000 in the slaves of millions then unborn; that the principle of religious toleration so long maintained in this country was now supplanted by others not that he assented in giving to the slaves the nucleus of a higher education and liberty and should g. have in hand. He had the sagacity to see that the slaves were not to be sold, and that the slaves were to be enfranchised and made to be their own masters; not that he acquired Louisiana, became in that purchase he had many co-laborers; not that he protected the American flag and American sons against the confederates of the country in this he was supported by others not that he assented in giving to the slaves the nucleus of a higher education and liberty and should g. have in hand. He had the sagacity to see that the slaves were not to be sold, and that the slaves were to be enfranchised and made to be their own masters; not that he acquired Louisiana, became in that purchase he had many co-laborers; not that he protected the American flag and American sons against the confederates of the country in this he was supported by others not that he assented in giving to the slaves the nucleus of a higher education and liberty and should g. have in hand. 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THE ILLINOIS FARMER ON COPY-RIGHT.

(After Teagson's "Northern Farmer.")
Mighty long drive in the morning, packin' to
Pontiac. Seventeen miles to market, and midnight a-gittin' home.
But how to be done if Jimmy keeps on to that
college school? Git up there, Jonas! O thunder! wish I'd a
fetched the mule.

Allius wuz powerful lonely draggin' across those
plains. Nothin' to interest but telegraph-poles and
trains. Nothin' like them, like eternally, and yonder run-
nin' awa'.

As you look on the line of the steel-blue sky, like
the farmer's lucky day.

Why! Jim! Off to-day, with these blue devils
so thick?

Wish I'd a mentioned the circus, or pretensed I
was gittin' sick.

Father hez the "firmative hez to be ready,"
sez he.

An' he'd rather read Congress speeches than
join the mutton with clay.

Cur'ous hez his likin' for that there Goose Creek
dishes! He's at his end of the talk, too—did sense we
called him Bub.

Suppose he's a writhin' his speech now; wouldn't
we be glad to see him?

Some time'd write his signature James J. Jones.
M. C.

Thunder! what am I sayin'? I spose I'm a
grown' old.

Guess when your own ambition git to be git-
tin' you up.

An' you warn it up for your children, time to
look for the gray.

Well, I thinks han'kong for Congress sense the
evenin' comes with clay.

The man I goshed up to there, too, when the
Great Convention met:

Hadn't a' been for Kanakakee country might
he been theret—

My' been sendin' bags o' seeds as talks on
money.

Franked with my name, to Payson, stead o'
him sendin' to me.

"Pay" is a powerful talker, voice hez a moral
roar:

Pleads pretty well for the soldier, though he
wrote in the war;

Friend o' the farmer, too, as that Washington
letter said:

Writin' about the Copyright bill that "Pay"
knocked over dead.

George! What a speech that wuz! Full of fig-
ures and all! Lookin' so big and important, and fuller of
pretty twists:

Or at the government. Well, takes a mighty
smart man to show

How happy us farmers ought to be with British
books so low!

I don't read em, of course, 'cept once after Ma-
was dead.

I used to look to console me just 'caus its
title read:

"Call'd Back." I thought it was sump'n sooth-
in' and tender and calm.

But I used to want to get my peace with the
Twenty-third Psalm.

The folks they read and read 'em—all the
best big books.

Zoller's and Weeder's and Clifford's—though
they ain't very much for looks:

And there's a nest o' men 'n' every draw-
in' the house.

And Sue hez the herowine's names to all
the mares and cows.

But Jim he laughs at their nonsense and says
this sort of knowledge

Off to college and don't s' what they teach
at college.

Up to Michigan (he's a Softmore), and he
quizzes the girls he mad:

"Book o' the land's nest o' men 'n' every draw-
in' the house."

And Sue hez the herowine's names to all
the mares and cows.

And he says that "Pay" is all off" in opposin'
the copyright.

And he's goin' to give the names at Goose
Creek Monday night.

He's got some speeches "Pay's" seemed
so reasoned out:

But Jim said they wuz as refreshin' as a freshet
after drought.

Jim sez that the's no use talkin'—you've no
more right to talk:

A' Bub hez taken his wallet, and often
the's more at stake:

Says mornin' don't know geography; that
"Pay" ought to go for Spanish:

And the Bank o' England note and a
greenback's just the same.

But the meanest thing, Jim says, is the way
"Pay" compliments

The whole o' the Illinois farmers all his com-

By making it out to the country we've jined the
dead-bat crowd.

CORN—No sales reported to-day. The
market is but moderately steady. Custon is limited to jobbing wants, and whole-
salers are seen to be out of the question.

WHEAT—Business can be said to partake of
a certain degree of activity, but there seems to be
no demand for the market, and prices have no
certain tendency.

MEATS—Beef, 5c; Mutton, 6c; Lamb, 7c;
Veal, 7c; Hogs, 5c; dressed Pork, 5c;

Beef—Light, medium, 5c; selected, 6c;

Mutton—Quotable at 5c; Lamb—Spring
5c; Pork—Live Hogs, on foot, grain fed,
light, 3c; fat, 4c; light, 4c; dressed
Hogs, 5c.

POULTRY—Dressed Poultry. Live Turkeys,
15c; Pigeons, 10c; Quails, 10c; Cornish
Middlings, 19c; ton. Butter, 10c; Bacon, 15c;
Mutton, 10c; Eggs, 10c; Corn, 10c; Wheat, 15c;

BAKED STUFFS—Dishes, 10c to 20c; Biscuits,
10c to 15c; Biscuit, 10c; Cakes, 10c to 20c;

SOAPS—Cracked Wheat, 5c; 10c; 15c;

SHOES—Calfskin, 10c to 15c; Kid, 15c to 20c;

SHIRT—Cotton, 10c to 15c; Linen, 15c to 20c;

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MALINE'S CONFESSION.

CHAPTER I.

VERY DISAGREEABLE.

"I am glad you have come in, Wilfred. I want to speak to you. Something very disagreeable has happened," said Mr. Caringham, the master of Everleigh Grange, to Wilfred Power, his ward and private secretary.

"I am sorry to hear that. What is it?" asked Power, a dark, good-looking man of about seven and twenty.

"That money you fetched from the bank this morning, I can't find it. I put it in this drawer. You know where I keep money, usually; and I had some other money—French notes, and the lot was gone."

"Gone!" exclaimed the other. "Do you mean that it has been stolen?"

"I don't want to use a word like that," replied Mr. Caringham, who was a mild, good-natured, rather nervous man. "I should be very sorry to think that the old Grange had a thief in it. But I'm almost sure I put the money in this drawer."

"I know you did," answered Power. "I saw you do it. There were two rouleaux of gold and some loose sovereigns—about eighty pounds in all—and a few notes."

"I thought you were here. Well, it is gone. I suppose I forgot to lock the drawer. I really ought to trust these things to you; you are so much more thoughtful than I am. Anyway, when I came along an hour ago, I found the drawer unlocked; and when I looked for the money I couldn't find it. It is very disagreeable."

"Disagreeable?" repeated the other. "It is a great deal worse than disagreeable. But have you looked everywhere? I suppose you did not take the money out afterward and put it anywhere?"

"No. Besides, I have been out nearly all the time."

"What time did you discover the loss?"

"About an hour ago—that would be about 6 o'clock.

"Well, it is very extraordinary. I was working here, looking into these papers about Meadoway farm, until lunch; and I came back after lunch, and did not leave the room until past 4 o'clock, when I walked over to Meadoway to get some more particulars of the stock. So, it must have happened between 4 and 6 o'clock. Had we not better question the servants?"

"No, no," replied Mr. Caringham. "I would not for the world have it get about the place that we have a thief here. Leave things alone, and if we keep our eyes open, something may probably show where the money has gone, and then we can quietly get rid of whoever the—the person may be," he said, avoiding the word thief. "Never mind the money. I had no right to be so careless as to leave the drawer open. It serves me right."

"You must tell Miss Caringham," said Power. "It will be necessary for everyone to be careful."

"I'd rather not; girls do chatter so abominably. But I suppose you are right, and that Maline ought to put on her guard. Here she comes, I think."

A horse cantered quickly up the drive, and a moment afterward a girl's voice was heard calling:

"Papa, papa, where are you?"

The library door was opened by a quick hand, and a bright young girl of about twenty ran in, looking bewitchingly pretty in her habit, her cheeks flushed with rapid riding, and her fair hair slightly disarranged.

"Oh, papa, I am nearly out of breath. I had to ride so fast, and dear old Ruby was so tiresome and would not canter. It was all either joggle or rush; and at last I was obliged to let her have her head and a gallop home. I was afraid I should be late. I couldn't get out till very nearly six o'clock, or I was here, and that novel I was reading would only chained me down to the chair for all the time."

He was Maline, and she pulled up sharply. "Why, Mr. Power, I thought you were going to be at work?"

He looked up quickly and saw, or thought he saw, signs of anxiety in her face as she continued:

"I have left my purse at home, somewhere, and have to drive all the way back to find it."

"Why would they not give you credit in Marshley?" he asked, trying to make his voice natural, but failing so much and appearing so constrained that he noticed it.

"It is not that; but there is something in the purse I particularly want—some patterns, and so on."

And again the man thought he could see that she was very anxious.

"You left the purse in the library," he said, looking at her. "I saw it after you had gone and tried to catch up with it, but could not. You will find it there."

This time he was certain that her manner showed confusion, as she gathered up the reins of her ponies and drove off, saying:

"Then I must make haste and fetch it."

She returned the look steadily enough; but she seemed so serious and grave that he was startled.

"I am glad that," he said.

"But I am afraid I disturbed your papers," she said, not looking at him, but staring out of the window and speaking in a voice that trembled. "I knocked your blotting pad onto the floor and scattered it all over the room."

"Yes, thank you," she answered; but in a manner so completely different from her usual tone that he looked at her in astonishment.

Then, like a true woman, she opened her blotted pad and drove all the way back to find it.

The two were in the library, where, as it was chilly, a little fire had been lighted and Maline carried a footstool to her father's feet and sat down, resting her head on his knee, and began:

"If you please, Miss, is this yours?" asked the woman, holding out a small, blue purse.

"What is it, nurse?"

"I don't know, Miss, quite."

"Where did you find this?" asked the girl quickly, coloring with excitement as she examined it.

It was a French one-hundred-franc bank note.

"The laundrymaid, Susan, gave it me, Miss, and told me she had found it among the clothes—she thought among yours," she said.

"Tell her to come up to me at once," said Maline.

"He did not say precisely why he was going away, Mal."

" Didn't he say anything more definite than that?"

"What he did say was not definite. I'm not sure that I understood him, either," he added, under his breath, not for his daughter's ear, "and I'm sure I hope I didn't understand him." But she was quick, and caught the words.

The girl altered her weapon.

"I know it had to do with that money, papa." She spoke so earnestly and seriously that Mr. Caringham was off his guard.

"How can you know that, Maline?"

"Did he tell you who took the money, papa?"

"I would rather not talk about it, Mal," said Mr. Caringham.

"Well, perhaps I won't bother after tonight any more about it," answered the girl, looking up and smiling sweetly; "but you must let me have my own way to night. Do you know why?"

"No, my child."

"Because—because—and I hate to be suspicious. Are you sure you put it in the drawer at all?"

"Yes, I am sure. Wilfred was here when I did so."

"What do you think about it, Mr. Power?" asked the girl.

"I do not know what to think, and you have made the puzzle greater."

"I?" said the girl, quickly turning to him; "how is that?"

"Because there was the whole time since the money was put in the drawer until the time of the discovery, the room seems to have been occupied first by me, then by Wilfred, and last a person of worth."

"Maline," said Mr. Caringham, calling her back for a moment and slating the door, "be careful, my child, also not to breathe a word about this in the house. I wouldn't have it get about for ten times the amount of the money."

"Very well, papa," she answered; "I'll not speak of it to a soul."

CHAPTER II.

WHAT WILFRED FOUND IN THE LIBRARY.

The comfort of the little household at the Grange was very much affected by the unpleasant incident of the theft of the money, and though each of the three who knew of it searched everywhere and endeavored to find some trace of it, no result followed.

Three days after the discovery Mr. Caringham was called away on a magisterial business to Quarter Sessions, and Wilfred shut himself up in the library, determined to finish some accounts which had given him some trouble.

At lunch Maline told him she was going

for a drive to the little town near to make some few purchases; and shortly after lunch she came into the library to him, dressed ready for starting, with her purse in her hand, to ask some trivial questions about some one in the town. She staid a few minutes, until her pony carriage was announced, when they rose together and went out.

Wilfred stood a short time by the little carriage, while a suggestion of his was carried out—that, as Maline was going to drive, one of the ponies should be put on the curb instead of the snaffle. And then this was a home thrust, and made Wilfred wince.

"I thought you were such friends, and I hoped—but there, what's the good of hoping? Have you quarreled, you two?" he asked.

"No, Mr. Caringham. It is nothing of that when there is it? There must be something. It isn't—but there, you won't have by even thinking that you are leaving because of this confounded business of the theft. You're not the lad to leave a place because there is a bit of slur somewhere about it."

"Unless it were better that I should be away from it?" answered Power, at a loss how to make the other suspicious of him.

"But it isn't better. Surely I know best about that. Why, if you were to go now, and this business were ever found out, one or two of the coins would be missing. Listen, daddy, and don't be too angry. Let me whisper it. I took the money, darling, and I'm so wretched."

"You took the money, Mr. Caringham, starting so violently in his surprise that he almost sent her off his knee."

"Yes, dad, I wanted some money to—to pay some bills with, and I didn't like to ask you."

"But those who are innocent must pay. Listen, daddy, and don't be too angry. Let me whisper it. I took the money, darling, and I'm so wretched."

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